TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Atonement-Sermon by the Rev. Dr.

church, corner of Hicks and Rapelyea South Brooklyn, having announced that the ce of baptism would be administered at the of the evening service, proceeded to eliminate wing ideas bearing upon the subject of the ent, taking his text from I. Corinthians, xv. ist died for our sins." That was an awful o convulsed with agony; impenetrable darkness us the earth. Corruption and decay suddenly e; mould and ashes become again bone and w. The principle of life returns and the dead of forth living and are seen of men. Why this? It was because "Christ died for the living and are seen of men. Why this?" ome forth hving and are seen of men. Why it this? It was because "Christ died for ar sina." We have recently considered the receiving sinfulness of sin, how it was a violation of tufinite chilgations, and hence an infinite crime, and now the innocent suffers in place of the guity, it that was infinite in holiness and in every divine effection voluntarity subjects timself to bear the maishment of sins its did not commit. Thus was satice vindicated, the law of God against sin satisfied and the sin of the sinner acoused for. The considered the human mind that the sin and guit of he soul against eternal justice, against a higher ad holier power to which the soul is accountable, as great that it can only be removed by the explanger and vicarrious sacrifice of another, has ever and verywhere prevailed in the human mind. Not may have criminals and captives taken in war, as rell as slaves, been dragged to the aftar to protistate the Belty, but fathers have offered the fruit of their soules for the sins of their souls. Not only fore sacrifices offered by pagans, but the law of God anotioned them. "Without the snedding of blood here was no remission." Every beast that was alia, every offering that was made, proclaimed mistakably that the sin of the soul was so great hat unless sunfered for and atomet for by an innocation in the place of the guity the guity imust erish without hope. All these sacrifices were but preparation for a type and a shadow which was a come. Atonement was possible. But it must be your transfersor and who had not immelf sinned. But the life of a man's own maker as superior to him as the infinite is to the finite, a holiness is to sui; the life of one who has the equal rappender to bim as the infinite is to the finite, a holiness is to sui; the life of one who had transfressed no law, and had no punishment to bear, hat could be received. The exceeding sinulness file when punished in his person would stand orth in all its enormity and offensiveness to God. Burist thus becomes the sinned to us in the e

ondemned.
It was subsequently announced that between nine
and ten thousand dollars had been collected by the
abbath school during the past liften months torange derraying the cost of the lots upon which the
we church eddice is to be erected.

BROOKLYN.

ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, At the solemn high mass to Sts. Peter and Paul's Brooklyn, the pastor, Rev. S. Malone, ed the altar after the Gospel and said:-The el which I will read for you this morning is m Matthew xxv., 14 and following verses. then read the Gospel on the wise and feelish peaker, which the Church reads on the third Sun-lay after the Epiphany. It corresponds with the beast of St. Agues; the Gospel of the Sunday is read at the end of mass, instead of the Gospel of St. John. t to salvation. We must have oll in our hurch of God and the doctrine of Jesus
The doctrine of the blessed Saviour is
d to the beautiful and holy life of
lirgin Agnes with regard to virginity,
beautiful and holy virtue is dear to those
th, and will be recorded by the angel of God
Book of Life. It assimilates us to the angels
d and makes us follow the Lamb whithersohe goeth. St. Agnes is an example of the
d Saviour's doctrine. She, as those who stood
e prefects and laid down their lives, proed-in spine of flesh and blood—the beauty of
Christ's instructions. Old and young, in all selore prefects and laid down their lives, prostained—in spite of flesh and blood—the beauty of
seage Grist's instructions. Old and young, in all
sisses of society, have shown in a manner beaustructure of the selection of the selection of the county of the county
and all the accomplishments of life—all the beauties of
face and body—and God, furthermore, graced her
soul. One high in position, son to the frefect of
Rome, offered her houses, iands, picasure, to who
her affections. He may have been sincere, with the
sincerity of a pagan. Agnes saw no beauty but the
light and love of Jesus Christ, in His youth, in His
siancy, in His meanhood and in His
grucifixion, and could conceive of nothing superior. She said to the young man;—
"there is one in whom you do not believe,
and He has my affections." No wonder that the
early thurch should revere her simplicity, her youth
and her beautitu faith. This light and love for our
bord Jesus Christ are excluded and set aside to-day
by many, young and old. The prefect had power in
the city, in the town and in the country over the
culpit as well as the innocent. He warned Agnes
sow he could punish her. She said she had but
one love, and that for her Lord Jesus Christ. She
said faith, He ordered her to offer sacrifice before
the shrine of the Vesial Virgin. Though there is
something grand and cannolling in the holy virtue
of virginity, which even pagans reverenced, as we
may inter from the Vesial Virgins, the Braimins
and the priests of Egypt, yet Agnes, at the beginsing of the fourth century, would not give
her hand to offer incense. How was she
punished? We learn from the acts of Agnes, and
all the people should know it for their hastruction, that she was confined to a den of
infamy. What outrage! What mamy! Yet a
beautiful child because she loves God and knows
that God is true despises her persecutors and
saya, "God will protect me," See what laith, what
want of lear, what an example to those in the peris
of every day life! It is principle that gives strength
to the

NEW JERSEY CHURCHES.

GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL) JERSEY CITY.

Sermon by the Rev. S. M. Rice-The Men Brought to the Surface by Social Up-

City, the pastor, Rev. S. M. Rice, preached from Matthew xvi., 18—"And Jesus said unto them, But whom say ye that I am?" In these words you and whom say ye that I am? In these words you all of us are asked what we have to say of Jeeus Christ. The expression of our faith is demanded. When we look back through the long line of history and see the names of men who have figured prominently we must come to the conclusion that they were the product and outgrowth of the times and places in which they appeared.

MAPOLEON MAPOLEON

words, "But whom any year at his " in high have gone down to Egypt, or crossed over to Germany or Gaul, or to "HE BARBARIANS IN BRITAIN,
The Jews knew God as no other people had known Him. God made them the special depositories of the faith. They were the descendants of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, When Moses presented them with the tablets of stone which contained the law they found that the very first sentence was a declaration of the goodness of God. "I am the Lord thy God; thou healt have ne other God before me." And so well did they keep this commandment, that when their city was environed by the Roman soldiers, and an attempt was made to set up the statue of the Roman emperor in the temple, the whole people rose up as one man, and they flung themselves on the spears and pikes of the soldiers, perishing by thousands rather than permit the desceration of the holy place. Sinch were the people to whom Christ came. The wide world offered no such improvable or impossible theatre for success in His mission. His appearance in this country and among this people is, humanly speaking.

When the moral philosopher desires to understand the character of a people in any particular community he selects those persons, men and community he selects those persons, men and people, whose sayings and doings the public journals record most frequently. He will accept such as the index to the moral health of the community. If he finds

by men for the purpose of plunder he will ask, what must be the perversion of the moral seosiment, what the corruption of the judiciary? When the woman taken in adultery was brought before Christ he said to the crowd "Let him who is free from sin cast the first stone," and presently they all stole away ignominiously. This conveys to our minds the state of morals among the Jews at this time. Jesus Christ and John the Buptist were not the outgrowth of those times. It was such men as Herod and Pliste and Annas and Calphas, Let us approach Napoleon, for Instance, and ask him, in the language of the text, What say you of yourself—what do you demand? And he answers, "I DEMAND EMPIRES,"

Ask Mohammed, and he will answer, "I demand the keys of your city; I demand tribute; take the Kornn or death." Gregory the Sevenih will tell you that he demands the triple crown, the Keys of the kingdom of heaven and supremacy over this world and the next. Casar demands the dominion of the world. But when we ask Jesus, He says, "I demand your love." A most touching, unspeakable love of our God, which stoops down to poor, weak man, Men do not demand love, but they seek fer power. Jesus Christ, on the other hand, solicits only our love, and the least we can do is to tender it to Him with our whole hearts and our whole souls.

MUSIC IN WORSHIP.

Lecture by Professor Tourjee, of Boston

Praise Meeting of Curistian Song.

An immense audience assembled yesterday afternoon in the Alanson Methodist Episcopai church, Norfolk street, near Grand, for the purpose of hearing Professor Eben Tourjee, of Boston, deliver his re on "Music in Worship."

The Professor began his remarks by an allusion to the manner in which the

MUSICAL PORTION OF THE CHURCH SERVICE is conducted in the great majority of churches at minister give out a hymn, the words of which are as familiar to our ears as our own name, and we naturally think, "Well, now, I shall have a charest to sing this, surely;" but almost before these thoughts have had since to creep through our brains the choir series up a tune we never heard of heart, and, as a rule, never care to hear again. By all means the congregation should be afforded AN OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE

in the musical portion of the worship. It is true hat in some churches the congregation are allowed that in some churches the congregation are allowed an opportunity to sing once during the service; in others once a month. The Professor would not dispense with the choir by any means; but he would dispense with the fashion of allowing the choir to do all the singing. Tunes should be selected that are slike suitable and familiar to the people, and should never be written higher than D or E. He HAD ATTENDED GUURGH IN BERLIN during the year 1863, and was never so much impressed with the power of congregational singing beare. There was in the church a choir of 100 singers, but they did not monopolize the whole of the musical worship by any means. When the hymn was given out and the monster organ had sounded the preliue the choir sang the first verse by themselves, and were afterwards joined by the congregation and about

worship.

The children, the Professor said, must be taught to sing. They are in Germany, and we all know what a land of song that is in consequence. In this country, however, it did seem to him that the divine injunction,

had been almost wholly forgotten. And then, we are in need of better tunes than we now it to objected to very much of the secular music in vogue, saying that it was far more likely to a boy's heels than his heart. In most of

churches

WE WANT MORE ORGAN,
and besides this we want, as in Germany, the organ
assisted by brass instruments. It is only prejudice
which prevents our having brass instruments, and
this prejudice should be overcome.

At the conclusion of the speaker's remarks he announced his intention of conducting for a few minutes a praise meeting of Christian song, and to this
end had circulated among the congregation small
slips containing a number of well known songs,
He first requested all to sing the familiar old hymn
commencing.

The derives disappears;
and imagine the surprise of many when they were joined by hwe or six brass instruments, all tenig "louted" on to the fullest extent of the sblitty of the blowers, but all blending most beautifully with the voices of the singers. Several hymns, including "Nearer to Thee," "Watchiman," "Jesus pain it all," "Hebron," "I love to tell the story" and others were song in rapid succession and with most excellent effect, the brass instruments and the organ accompanying in each case.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHARTER.

Designation of the Trustees of City and County Property-Punishment of Trustees. The following has been proposed by the Committee of Seventy, as supplementary to that siready

The following has been proposed by the Committee of Seventy, as supplementary to that aiready published:—

An Aot concerning the responsibility of certain city and county officers of the city and county of New York.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION I.—Ine Mayor, the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York and the several members thereof, the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York and the several members thereof, the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York and the several members thereof, the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York and the several members thereof, the Board of Supervisors of the property, for county, are bereby declared funders of the property, of far as such property, funds and effects of the property, and assessed to pay takes therein, who has pald or shall be called upon to pay takes therein, who has pald or shall be called upon to pay takes therein, who has pald or shall be called upon to pay takes therein, is hereby declared to be a cetuir question of the property, funds and effects, and any co-trustees or any such cetting questions and the property, funds and effects, to all the rights and remotions provided by law on behalf of any co-trustee, or cetting the trust of any trust whatsover, to prosecute and minimals and property, funds and effects, to all the rights and trust, and to recover, for and on behalf of and trust, and to recover, for and on behalf of and trust, and to recover, for and on behalf of and trust, and to recover, for and on behalf of and trust, and to recover, for and on behalf of and trust, and to recover, for and on behalf of and trust, and to recover, for and on behalf of and trust, and to recover, for and on the safe that the property, thurst, and effects that may have been fraudulently or without lawful authority disposed of or misappiled by any or trustee or trustees, while trust, and the court way, of its over minus or name, and such actions when at least a half being th

THE LEGISLATIVE PRINTING.

ALBANY TAMMANYISM.

The State Organ of the Moral Reformers Taking a Dip Into the Public Treasury.

How the People are Robbed by the Saints.

A Steal of \$180,000 for Extra Printing in One Session by a Single Firm.

Nearly Half a Million a Year for State Printing.

ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1872. The Legislative printing business has been for a number of years one of the "biggest things" to be found at the State capital, and the secrecy and seeurity with which so magnificent a swindle has been carried on will, no doubt, be a matter of surture was elected on reform principles, and as the Assembly, at least, has been organized under the special banner of honesty and economy, it is de-lesirable that the members in general, and the speaker in particular, should be afforded some insight into as barefaced a robbery of the State Treasury as any ever committed by the Tammany thieves upon the Treasury of the city of New York.

THE MODUS OPERANDI is simple enough and can be readily explained. The rival political organs in Albany occasionally abuse each other in a Pickwickian manner, but on the subject of the public printing they are as amiable and as loving as turtle doves in the spring. It has been a matter of surprise to the uninitiated each other with extortion, avarice or corruption in reference to the jobs which one or the other manages to get through the Legislature, according as the complexion of the Houses may be demo cratic or republican. The reason is that they have a perfect understanding, and satisfy themselves with their several shares in the stealings. Thus, when one gets the contract for printing-for the printing is nominally done by contract—the other goes in for the "extras," and in the end the spotis are said to be about equalized between them. with a sop to the other Albany papers to my their mouths and stop and provide ontorius.

THE EXTRA OR OUTSIDE JOBS

are managed as follows:-The Legislative printing is done by contract, but the contract is made to read that the work done shall be for the use of the Legislature. A long bill is introduced, and a memcopies be printed "for the information of members." an investigation, or petitions or testimony acc all this is outside the contract. In a bundred diff ferent ways these jobs are got up and members vote for them, and for all manner of useless books and stupid reports—some without any thought that they are inrowing away thousands of dollars of the pub-lic money, others out of friendliness to the printer, who is certain to cover all the members of the printing committees with thick layers of soft soap, and others from more questionable motives,

thus secured is inconceivable to those who are not familiar with the barefaced greediness engendered by contact with the State Legislature. The Albany Evening Journal is naturally and registrature.

lobby concern, since its originator was the Father of the Lobby, and its columns were used in its columns were used in its columns. earliest days to foster that now powerful institution into existence. The practice of selling to the State year after year old worthless books, printed from lithographed plates, with a few pages added, and charging for them year after year as new publica-A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF PROFIT to its proprietors for years. Red Books, clerks

manuals, civil lists, Croswell's manuals, super-visors' manuals, Jefferson's manuals, poor law books and numerous other rubbishing old swindles come under this head of stealings session after sesservations for twenty years back, or something else of a similar character, is ordered by the Legislature, and away go twenty or thirty thousand dollars at a slap out of the public Treasury into the pockets of an Albany publisher.

THE REGULAR CONTRACT for Legislative printing is now held by the Argus Company, and the amount is \$60,000 for the session.

Company, and the amount is \$60,000 for the session. The contract for department printing is held by the Evening Journal proprietors, Weed, Parsons, Dawson and Ten Eyck. But outside these, in the surply bill of last year, 1871, the latter firm received from the State through the medium of that useful omnibus nearly

ONE HUNDRED AND RIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for printing and worthless books in a single session. The items as toey appear in the supply bill to the credit of Weed, Parsons & Co., (the "Co.") being George Dawson, who runs the Legislature, and Philip Ten Eyck, or under the name of John D. Parsons, Jr. (which is the same firm under a filmay disguise to cover up the whole amount of plunder from the prying eye of the public, are as Joliows:—

Frinting and binding school registers. 13,735
Frinting and binding proceedings of University Convocation. 1,520
Sevent-two extra manuals. 72
For thirty-two extra manuals and thirty-two civil into (a steal of \$54 over the regular price). 128
For I,530 copies report of Superintendent Insurance. 8,600
Frinting and binding 1,000 copies inductorological observations made since 1850 over \$11 apiece). 11,955
Fristing and binding 60 copies inducts to Dutch manuscripts in Secretary of State's odics. 740
Fristing and binding 60 copies inducts to Dutch manuscripts in Secretary of State's odics. 740
Insurance Reports dated and twenty copies Harnes. 11,955
Frinting for St. Commission on Frison Labor. 740
Frinting for St. Commission on Frison Labor. 740
Frow Made's Poor Laws (number not stated). 12,754
Fristing and binding 1,000 copies Auduor's Financial Report. 740
Frow date's Poor Laws (number not stated). 740
Frow date's Poor Laws (number not stated). 740
Frow date's Too the stated of the financial Report. 740
Frow date's Too the stated of the financial Report. 740
Frow date's Too the financial financial for copies and stated of the financial for copies and stated of the financial financial for for deduction made on their account 1869, extra composition, extra corrections, stereotyping and lithographing (a steal out of whole cioth). 74,680
John D. Parsons, Jr. (same firm, under cover, for Supervisors' and fown Cierks' Manuals, 1,985 copies of each, 1870
For 1,868 Cook's Highway Laws (more properly the law of the Highway) for 1,868 Cook's Highway Laws. 7,868
Total. 8177,822

weed, farmus ? Co. are hereby authorized and directed and the description of the compitolier shall allow in full therefor, and the Compitolier shall allow in full therefor, and shall pay on account thereof so much of the moneys herein appropriated to be paid the said Weed, Farsons & Co. as shall remain after the settlement, as hereinbofore provided. And the account therefor shall be settled, adjusted and paid in the same manner above prescribed, and the means meessary to pay the same shall be taken from any appropriation maders to be made for Legislative printing.

This appears to open the door for an unlimited amount of extra claims, and as the present Compitolier is a political associate of the Albany firm it will be well to watch the appropriations of the present year closely for further spoliation under this head. In addition the amounts set forn in last year's Supply bill—A BOLD ATTEMPT AT ANOTHER BIG JOB—was made at the close of the session, which fortunately failed in consequence of a quarrei in the "witing." A resolution was concepted between certain persons in interest, ordering a vast number of copies of an old law book to be distributed among the school districts of the State. It was a "big thing," in which a well known law book firm and Weed, Parsons & Co. were in "cahoot," and would have made a fresh dip into the Treasury to the amount of forty or first thousand dollars. It only failed, finally, about a quarter of an hour before the final adjournment.

The members—or at least the new ones—may not be aware of one artful dodge by which the no-torious manual in reverse in the resource of the save of the save of the resource of the save of the s

MANUAL AND CIVIL LIST SWINDLES
are enormously increased in a very quiet manner.
When the members of the Senate and Assembly
vote themselves a certain number of manuals and
civil lists the same number are held to be appropriated to every State officer. Under this
ruing the State officers are made to include all the canal officers, appraisers, &c.,
and hence the Legislature actually votes away nearly
double the number that many of the members suppose. There is a general belief among the initiated
flat in many instances, both with members, officers,
reporters, &c., the books are not received at all from
the printer, but a
CONSIDERATION IN MONEY

pose. There is a general belief among the initiated that in many instances, both with memoers, odicers, reporters, &c., the books are not received at all from the printer, but a CONSIDERATION IN MONEY accepted instead. Thus a person entitled to fifty Red Books receives say £5 instead from the printer, and the State is charged \$50 or \$100, as the case may be, for the same. Whether this rumor be true or false, it is certain that the publishers make at least fifty per cent clear profit out of all the books, printed from old stereotype plates, that are supplied by Legislative order. The excuse generally made on the floor for the ordering of manuals and civil lists is that they contain information cheep at the price and valuable for school district libraries, &c. But, considering that the books contain the same information over and over again, and that MILLIONS HAVE BEEN SOLD TO THE STATE since the job was first conoccted, every school district library and every jank shop in the State is now completely flooded with them. The present reform Legislature may be expected to put its foot down on these rascally jobs, and the Speaker in special, who is regarded as a warm partisan and protegd of the republican State paper, the Eccuring Journal, belonging in resulty to Weed, Parsons & Co., will have an opportunity to show his independence and bonesty by railing all resolutions ordering extra printing or books out of order. He has already taken this ground upon the small swindle of the

RATBA CLERES, DOORMESTERS AND PAGES, and has geleated with the Ecgislature has no right to decide one way in the case of the poor messenger boys and another in the instance of the wealthy printing fram who have received hundreds of thousands of dollars from the State already for their worthless trash. It would be well for

An investicating committee the session. Already one manual resolution has been introduced, and this will no doubt be the catering wedge for the old sceeme of plunder unless the honest reformers take a stand against it at onc

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS AND PRESORIP-TION CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Would you have any objection to calling the atten-tion of the seven hundred to eight hundred druggists and prescription clerks of this city who have just complied with the recent law by passing

just complied with the recent law by passing examinations, obtaining licenses and paying their ices, to the fact that a few disaffected ones are vigorously pressing for a new law, involving new payments and re-examinations, and that unless they bestir themselves it will be passed in the Senate this week? R. O. D.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1872.

Lately there have appeared in several of the papers in this city some few notices concerning the druggists and drug clerks. It is a subject that the public should be more fully posted on than they are, as none in the community are not interested in it. The Legislature of this State passed a law last session authorizing the appointment of a Board of Examination for the druggists and drug clerks for the city of New York. The appointment of this Board excellent and unexceptional selection be made The gentlemen who accepted the onerous positions are:-Professor Doremus, Theobald Prowhein, William Graham and C. M. O'Leary, with Louis G. Branda as secretary. Certainly the public cannot deny the competency of the four first named gentlemen who composed the Board of Examination in the different branches necessary for an applicant to be fitted as a dispenser of drugs. No one can doubt that the Board is composed or as high talent as any in the city. As soon as the Board was

doubt that the Board is composed or as high talent as any in the city. As soon as the Board was organized and the druggists and drug cierks were notified of the fact and the time appointed for the examination to take place a large proportion of these gentlemen so notified presented themselvese and passed the examination imposed upon them. These gentlemen so examined have now their certificates authorizing them to sell drugs under the provisions of the law. In the hands of any of these it is safe for the public to entrust the compounding of their prescriptions, and these are the ones who should be protected by the public at large.

There is, however, an attempt being made by a number of persons in the same business, who have either failer to pass the required examination or were doubtful if they could pass or not, and others who, for some reasons best known to themselves, were prejudiced against the law, that have betilioned the Legislature to repeal the law of March 28, 1871, and substitute another, which will have the tendency of keeping in the profession of. It doubtess will appear to the readers of this article that, hasmuch as upwards of half the druggists and drug cierks came forward and were examined, paid the tax imposed upon them of \$30 and \$10 respectively, that the other half must have had some good reason which was in all probability, to say the least, a very questionable knowledge of the business. Every one has occasion to trust himself to the apothecary more or less often, and when we consider how slight a mistake could bring grief in a family, it would seem that to keep the law in force would be a universal desire. The examination, moreover, of the Board, although sufficientily thorough to insure competent men alone the discensing of drug, still it was not of that rigid nature to exclude men who had devoted some attention to the study of their profession; and not only this, but when an applicant presented himself and found unable to pass he was notified of the fact, and also of the particular bran unable to pass he was notified of the help and of the particular branch in which he failed, and of the particular branch in which he failed, and given thirty days to study upon what he was deficient, and requested to appear again. In addition to these Dr. Doremus offered a free admission to his lectures on chemistry to aid them in the prosecution of studies so necessars to the pharmaceutist.

ONE WHO HAS PASSED THE BOARD.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

The Navy Department and the Southern Coast Defences.

THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

Converting the Yantie and Other Vessels.

Fortress Monroe-Armament, &c., To Be Improved.

RECONSTRUCTING THE RIP RAPS.

Spanish War Fever Among the Officials, Having Its Inspiration in Washington.

WHAT HAS YET TO BE DONE.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Jan. 19, 1872.

Quite an unusual activity prevails at the navy yard at this place at present; indeed, there seems more life about the establishment just now than at any time since the war, but whether it is due to any anticipated conflict upon the "high seas," or is the result of a prudential or economical policy of the nistration to keep the navy in proper trim, is administration to keep the navy in proper than, altogether a matter of conjecture to everybody here. Certain of the highest officials in naval circles here assure your correspondent, candidly and freely, that if there is "anything in the wind" of a warlike nature it is kept most scrupulously secret at the Navy Department. Hundreds of workmen have been taken in the yard recently, and the most encouraging hopes are indulged in for a busy season here for the next several months. A few days since certain of the principal officials haste, and while there every inquiry was made at the department concerning the general condition of the yard and the immediate necessity of having the large dry docks here vacated and made ready for any emergency that might arise. The supposition is that the exigency siluded to respecting the dry docks meant the fitting of

THE IRON-CLADS MONTAUK AND MAHOPA for service in the waters of the West Indies. At all belonging to the yard, was despatched to Washington on Thursday, to tow the said iron-clads down hourly expected. A series of immense oaken chocks technically called cradles) have been erected in the pit of the dry dock on which to rest the monitors, This precautionary arrangement is rendered necessides the monitors now on their way two others from League Island are expected here at an early day to be repaired and fitted out for efficient service in Cuban waters. Other vessels are also very soon expected on this station. The econd class sixteen-gun ship Worcester, flagship of Admiral S. P. Lee,

will reach here from Boston in a few days to receive her coal and store supplies and await orders. The frigate Guerriere, of the European squadron, is now en route to Norfolk direct, and having been much damaged by a disaster in the Mediterranean she will be laid up at the yard for very extensive repairs, if in the opinion of the Board of Survey she is worth it. The frigate Congress, of the same class as the Worcester, has been ordered here from the West Indies to be inspected and overhauled and to await orders. The Congress was last reported in steamer Hornet to the United States. She is extionably true that the before-mentioned vessels are ordered here, and it is asserted as very probable that the second class frigate Powhatan (sidewheel), which has been laid up at the Philadelphia yard for he last two years, will be sent here to have her bottom overhauled and to complete repairs which were projected a good while ago.

THE RECONSTRUCTED YANTIC.

Last week the greatest imaginable burry, in conequence of peremptory orders from Washington, was manifested in urging forward work on the fourth-rate ship Yantic, which has been in process of reconstruction in the dry dock for the last six or seven months. This vessel is only the Yantic in demned as being no longer serviceable. Under the head of repairs she was broken up and her keel stately ship has been erected, and is now about half ed. The new Yantic is a superbly modelled ship, and in construction and rig will be so exactly like the Saco tnat I imagine it will be a matter of no little difficulty to distinguish them apart. When orders were received to hurry up work on the Yantic the services of every available workman in the city were obtained, and at the present time the scene of bustle and activity around the ship is a picture of incessant and laborious industry seldom if ever before witnessed in a navy yard. About five hundred workmen are variously employed around the vessel, and when her bottom is coppered she will be removed to one of completed affoat. I noticed Constructor Easty in the docks in person superintending operations on

more familiarly known as Norfolk Navy Yard, al-though it is on the other side of the river a mile distant, has been steadily increasing in strength and capacity since the war, and may now be ranked

that

IN THE EVENT OF WAR

ten thousand men could be employed here and
worked to advantage. In point of territory the
yard is the largest in the world, except Greenwich,
Engiand, and by the recommendations to Congress,
reported by a board of inspection sent here by the
Navy Department, a short time since, the limits of
the yard are to be considerably amplified and its
capacity increased by the construction of rolling
mills and additional dry docks. Opposite Gosport
Navy Yard is St. Helena, the ordnance depot, and
about a mile distant on the north side of the Elizabeth River is Fort Norfolk, where are located the
spacious powder magazines of the station. Fort
Norfolk is a beautiful place and well cared for by
the government.

spacious powder magazines of the station. Fort Norfolk is a beautiful place and well cared for by the government.

The following vessels are now lying at the yard:— The New Hampshire, a ponderous, old-fashioned ship of the line, is very serviceable as the receiving sinp of the station. The frigate St. Lawrence is used exclusively as the marine barracks, on board of which there are some seventy-five men quartered. The Swatara fourth class (screw, laid up in ordinary. The sloop-of-war Savannah, last in service as schoolship, laid up in ordinary. The sloop-of-war favannah last in service as schoolship, laid up in ordinary. The sloop-of-war favannah last in service as schoolship, laid up in ordinary. The Saratogs, lately apprentice ship, laid up in ordinary. The fourth rate steamer Galena, of Fort Darling fame, is at present anchored in the stream. The department has ordered the coulding of this vessel, but out of six cargoes of live oak, snipped from Mosquito inlet, Fia., to be used in reconstructing her, only two have ever reached this yard. The skeleton of the Quinnebaug is on the ways, but a fragment of her limber was taken to Philadelphia several months since, and I learn she is now being rebuilt there. There are several large tugs laid up here, which, from their neat and tidy appearance, seem to be well preserved.

OFFIGERS OF THE YARD.

The following is a complete list of the omcers on duty here:—

Commandant—Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis,

ommandant—Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Executive Officer—Captain George H. Cooper, Inspector of Ordnance—Captain J. E. Janett. Navigation Officer—Commander Francis H. Baker. Equipment Officer—Lieutenant Commander Byron

Wilson.

Assistant Equipment Officer—Lieutenant Commander G. K. Haswell.

Officer of Tugs—Lieutenant O. W. Farenholt, and to Executive.

Chief Engineers—H. H. Stewart; Francis C. Wade, inspector of machinery affont.

Second Assistant Engineers—A. C. Engard, William L. Bailey and J. Q. A. Ford.

Surgeon—N. L. Bates.
Assistant Surgeon—William B. Davis.
Assistant Surgeon—William B. Davis.
Assistant Constructor—J. W. Easby.
Assistant Constructor—G. R. Boush.
Civil Engineer—William M. Spear.
Paymaster—George L. Davis.
Assistant Paymaster—George H. Baughman.
Inspector of Procisions and Clothing.—Paymastes
Villiam H. Whatmore.
Mutes—John McManus, John Odenhall and G. H.
Ooder.

Apothecary—H. H. Dinning.
Commander of Marines—Erevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles Heywood.
First Lieutenants—N. L. Nokes and John

Morgan.
Second Lieutenants-S. W. Quackenbush and
Frank Scott. Captain—Eins K. Owen.

Executive Officer—Lieutenant Commander C. H.

Master—B. S. Richards. Surgeon—P. C. Walton. Paymasier—L. G. Billings. Males—W. N. Smith, J. Potter and George Sands.

Surgeon—T. C. Watton.

Paymasier—I., G. Billings.

Mates—W. N. Smith, J. Potter and George Sands,
FORT NORFOLK.

Keeper of the Magazine—George Sirian.

After an inspection of the navy yard here and
Port Norfolk I went to

and found that the Spanish war fever had not yet
reached that point, the only indication of wag,
being the fact that Major General William F. Barry,
the Commandant, had been ordered to New York
to consuit with the Board of Engineers, as already,
reported in the Herald, on the subject of fortifications and coast delences. The General has just returned from that duty, and I understand there are
to be some radical changes introduced here, and the
work is to be commenced forth with and pushed to a
rapid completion. All the old style

now mounted at the fort are to be taken down and
their places supplied with twelve-inch rified guns
and filteen and twenty inch smooth bore. This
class of ordnance is the largest manufactured in the
country, and by repeated tests in conjunction with
our best modern artillery has been pronounced the most serviceable for the fort.

It will cause a great change in the
gun carriages and platforms, and although
there may not be room for so many of this larges
class of guns, yet they will be much more effective
than the present guns mounted here. The Engineer
Department are building some platforms for fitteen
inch guns, and they are models of engineering skill.
They are built of granite, carefully cemented, the
pintle stone alone weighing twelve tons.

The carriages upon which

THESE PIFTEEN-INCH GUNS

are mounted are ponderous affairs, and have to be
constructed with the greatest nicety as to detail, at
a single weak bont would spoil the whole job.
When it is stated that the gun weighs about twentyforty degrees it is well calculated to test ine
qualities of the carriages and platforms, and unless
they are up to the standard something will give way.

Although this fort has been built for over fity years
built for the men. The buildings now occupied are
long wooden o

work is at a standstill, and has been so for over a year-principally from want feefing up to the standard by the Engineer Department, and it is thought that some better plan will be adopted in regard to it before long. This historic fort is built entirely of brick and grantic, which before the war was considered the best material in use; but sad experience has since shown its weakness, and on this account the work was suspended. The entire force now of duty at this most important coast defence is three men, who act as watchmen—a sad commentary upon the liberality of a government which daily squanders so much. The lower fow of casemates upon the channel front are almost completed, and in case of a war with span forty of flity guas could be placed in posttion there in a week, which together with the guns of Fortress Monroe, would make the passage of the Roads an extremely difficult task.

which together with the guns of Fortress Monroe, would make the pussage of the Roads an extremely difficult task.

ARMAMENT AT FORT MONROE.

There is but one 20-inch gun at Fort Monroe, and it is not mounted. It weighs 115,100 pounds, or about fifty-seven tons, and is the largest in the United States, while there are over a dozen 15-inch guns, all mounted. In addition to these there is a large number of rifled and smooth-bore guns mounted of the Rod-man and Parrot class, that would do fearful execution in case of an emergency. Just outside of the moat at Fortress Monroe is one of the finest and most complete works, known as the water battery. It covers the fort on the seaside and is mounted with 10-inch guns on the latest improved iron carriages. There are forty of these guns in position, and the class is drilled on them every day. The accuracy of the firing and the rapidity with which the guns are handled is astonishing. The guns all have graduated sights, and the charge of which the guns are handled is astonishing, runs all have graduated sights, and the charge powder is so fixed that they can tell to a nicety where the shot will tall. They have also a very instrument for testing the initial velocity of shot is worked by electricity, ou the same principlenton's electro-balistic machine, and determing accurately just how last the shot is travelling.

THE RELIEF FUND FOR CHICAGO.

Subscriptions Through the United States Legation at Madrid, Spain.

MADEID, Dec. 20, 1871. I. A. Low, Esq., Treasurer Chicago Relief Fund, New York:-

SIR- On the 4th of this month a performance was given a the Royal Opera House in this city, under the patroi the King and Queen, the Cabloet Ministers and many neat persons, in aid of the Chicago Relief Fund. The manner in which General Sickles' suggestion of the government and the influential portion of Madrid a makes it, to a certain extent, a national demonstra

makes it, to a certain exient, a national demonstration of sympathy.

Owing to a severe attack of ilineas, which confined me to my bed for two weeks, there has been some delay in collecting all the contributions promises, and it was not until yesteriay that the final payment of \$300 on the part of the Council of Ministers was received.

On the 18th inat. I balanced accounts up to that time, and found a net result of \$3,103 reales vellos, amounting, at the exchange of lifty pense to the Spanish doilar, to £313 11s. Sterlins. I accordingly sent you a telegram by cable, of which the following is a transcript:—

A. A. Low. New York—Draw on Barings, London, £314, proceeds of Chicago concert here.

By mail of the same date I salvised Resers. Baring Brothers & Co. of the transaction and placed the sum of £314 sterling at their disposal to meet your draft.

The further and final contribution of 6,000 reals vellon yesteriay received makes an additional remittance necessary. I beg to subjoin a sketch account showing receipts and expenditures as per vouchers enclosed:—

Resilve.

Total receipts at the opera.
Sold by Adee, 149 stalls
Sold by Adee, 37 boxes.
Contributions received.

delpha, \$20, and various other donation of stancers undition to the price of seats, were received from purchasers.

I have requested Mr. John W. O'Shea, banker, of this city, to examine and verify my accounts, and take this opportunity to express my gratitude to him for this kind ansistance. I am, my dear six, very respectfully, your obscinent servant.

United States Charge of affaires, and interior.

Accounts examined and approved, Madries, Doubles, and Interior.

Accounts examined and approved, Madries, and Interior.

Accounts examined and proved, Madries, and Interior.

Accounts examined and proved, Madries, and Interior.

Accounts examined and interior for the relief of the sufferers by the firms at Chicago and the Northwest, reports the receipt of the collowing additional subscriptions since January 5 up to and inclusive of January 17.

Patrick Playfair, chairman of the Glasgow Relief Fund for the sufferers by tres in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesous, through E. D. Morgan & Co.

From Amsierdam, through J. & W. Seligman & Co., 100 Chicago, 3658, 3616; and, from Frankfort, 3900, gold, through same irm.

January 17.—Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Henry, of the Netherlands, through His Excellency the Minister resident at Washington, by R. C. Burtage, 500 guiders.

C. M. Weisted, London, through Richard Irving & Co.

Co. C. C. Cordes, Lyons, France, through A. Iselin

Reditor.

Co. C. A. Cordes, Lyons, France, through A. Iselin & Co.
Proceeds of concert at Madrid, under the patronage of the King and Queen and Cabinet Ministers and other prominent persons, through the American Charge of Affaires, 275%, —a 109% a 108%.

Through J. & W. Seligman, \$75, gold—as 108%.

Grand total by Chamber of Commerce Committee

A MELANCHOLY APPAIR.

A MELANCHOLY APPAIR.

Another Shooting Case is Breeklyr.

Mrs. Ann Buckley, who resides at 139 Mrytle avenue, was accidentally shot by her son Alfred at one o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. John Buckley, Sr., keeps a saloon at the above place, and his son Alfred is employed as clerk. Snortly after he had closed the place yesterday morning Mrs. Buckley came into the saloon and was standing near the counter, when a pistol which her son was examining went off, and the ball entered her eye. The physicians endeavored to extract the ball, but were unable to fin.! It. It is believed the wound will result attaily. The young man was deeply affected, and went to the Fourth precinct station, where he states, the case and gave himself up.